

INVASION.

Highly Important News

Battle and Defeat of the Union Forces at Monocacy, Md.

Gen. Tyler and Col. Seward Taken Prisoners.

THE UNION LOSS HEAVY.

Gen. Wallace's Official Report of the Fight.

The Rebels Advancing on Baltimore in Large Force.

Proclamation of the Governor of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore.

The Citizens Called to Arms to Repel the Invaders.

The Defences of the City and of Washington Strengthened.

Frederick Occupied by the Enemy,

THE FIGHT ON THE MONOCACY.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix.
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

Major General Dix:

An official despatch from Major General Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces, at Monocacy, on Sunday, July 9, at nine o'clock A. M., and continuing until five P. M.; that our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy and were forced to retreat in disorder.

He reports that Colonel Seward, of the New York heavy artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brigadier General Tyler was also taken prisoner; that the enemy's forces numbered at least twenty thousand, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss.

He is retreating to Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Additional Particulars of the Battle.

Baltimore, July 10—1 A. M.

Later accounts from the front represent that our forces have fallen back from the Monocacy to the vicinity of Monocacy.

Our forces burned the turnpike bridge over the Monocacy.

The particulars of the fight are not yet received.

Baltimore, July 10—2 A. M.

The city is full of rumors to-night of disaster to our forces under General Wallace at Frederick.

As near as the truth can be got, the enemy appeared in large force in front of Frederick last evening, and General Wallace, not deeming himself strong enough to resist them, fell back to the Monocacy bridge.

At the bridge he was attacked this morning by the rebels in overwhelming numbers, and forced to fall back on the reinforcements, which were forthwith sent to his relief.

The rebels were so strong that it is reported that our forces are still falling back, and that the rebels have destroyed the bridge at Monocacy.

Proclamation of the Governor of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 9—Midnight.

The following proclamation has been issued:

ORDERS OF BALTIMORE:

We have been unwilling to create unnecessary alarm or agitation in this community by any appeal for your immediate assistance in resisting the threatened invasion that might be deemed premature; but we have no longer such an apprehension, and feel no hesitation in declaring that, in our opinion, the danger which now threatens the city is imminent, and if you would avert it every loyal man must at once prepare to meet it.

The invading enemy is by the latest accounts approaching the city.

Men, all the men who can be raised, are wanted to occupy the fortifications already mentioned, and to prepare others.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Scene of the Battle on the Monocacy, Md.—The Rebel Advance on Baltimore.



It is not important how you should come, but it is most important that you should come at once.

Come in your leagues, or come in your militia companies; but come in crowds and come quickly.

Brigadier General Lockwood has volunteered to take charge of all the civil forces thus raised, and has been assigned to that command.

The loyal men of every ward will assemble at their usual places of ward meeting, and will report forthwith to General Lockwood, at his headquarters, No. 34 North street.

A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim's Despatch.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 9—5 P. M.

The news of the day from the scene of the rebel operations in Maryland is meagre and indefinite.

A despatch from the Eleventh Virginia (Breckinridge's command), brought here, states that the whole force was together at Hagerstown, and had there separated. He estimates their number at twelve thousand, made up principally of the various small commands for some time operating in Northern Virginia. He thinks no portion of Lee's army has been sent to co-operate. He also states the object of the raid, as far as he was able to learn, to be the securing of horses and provisions particularly, and in general to do all the damage and accomplish as much as possible.

He does not think they will hazard an attack upon our regular posts, unless invited to do so by their extreme weakness. The affair is looked upon by him as a raid brought about by the desperation and destitution of the rebel forces of Northern Virginia. However, this should not check the measures on foot for the destruction of the enemy.

The cavalry supposed to have been menacing Chambersburg were a few of Jenkins' and Imboden's men engaged in robbing the border inhabitants. They were not within sixteen miles of the town, and not more than a score are known to have crossed into Pennsylvania.

The inhabitants that congregated in anticipation of extensive military operations in the valley are commencing to return to their homes.

A late despatch, received a short time since, states that the rebels passed through Frederick to-day, and are moving towards Baltimore. This lacks confirmation, and is highly doubtful. Speculating, however, the movement

to be correct, there is no probability of success in this direction. Our reason for thinking so we are not permitted to make public, it being sufficient to know that such is the fact.

Recruiting in this State for the short term of service is going on briskly. There exists a misunderstanding between Governor Curtin and Mayor Henry in regard to the legitimacy of certain of the Governor's acts in the present raising of men. Troops should be furnished immediately, and controversies settled afterward.

We are uncertain whether the force under Breckinridge does not indicate a deeper purpose on the part of the rebel commander at Richmond, and it is as well to be prepared.

The Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

The city has been filled with exciting rumors to-day concerning the rebel invasion, although very little definite information could be obtained.

Heavy firing could be distinctly heard on the heights, north of this city, from ten this forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon, in the direction of Edwards ferry. No large force of rebels are known to have approached nearer than that point, although a few cavalry were captured by our troops last evening a few miles north of Georgetown.

The defenses of the city are being materially strengthened, and an adequate force is believed to be on hand for any emergency that may arise.

In Fairfax rebel cavalry is very active, and reported to be under the command of Mosby. This force has several pieces of artillery, and day before yesterday, in a skirmish with a detachment of our cavalry, killed a number and took several prisoners. Our scouts, however, state there is no indication of any advance of the main body of the enemy in this direction.

Veteran troops are arriving rapidly, and it is reported that the militia of the District are to be called out.

The guerrillas have also become emboldened and are daily giving annoyance. Yesterday a picnic party were disturbed by a small gang at Falls Church, the guerrillas joining in the festivities. After quelling the alarm, they concluded the visit by devouring all the refreshments and hastily decamping.

Eight men were brought in from Maryland to-day, charged with being bushwhackers, and lodged in prison to await trial by court martial.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

The Corps of Ewell, Breckinridge and Rhodes on this side of the Potomac.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1864.

The Bulletin has a special despatch from Harrisburg

stating that the corps of Ewell, Breckinridge and Rhodes are all on this side of the Potomac.

The Baltimore Telegrams.

Baltimore, July 10—2 A. M.

The Governor has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to turn out in force and resist the invasion of the State.

The liquor stores in this city were all closed at eight o'clock to-night.

The streets are thronged with people discussing the state of affairs.

Troops are being rapidly sent forward, and horses seized and cavalry mounted and despatched to the front.

The President and Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are doing all in their power to aid the authorities in forwarding troops to the scene of action.

Baltimore, July 9—3 P. M.

Our forces have evacuated Frederick and fallen back in this direction, and now occupy a position south of the Monocacy.

The rebels occupy Frederick, but in what force is not positively known. Reports say 12,000, and that they are under the command of General Breckinridge.

There are reports, seemingly well founded, that another rebel force has crossed the Potomac near Edwards Ferry, and has moved in the direction of Urbana—in what force is not known. This is supposed to be an effort to flank us.

We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements, and will doubtless frustrate this rebel movement.

Baltimore, July 9—9 P. M.

It may, without exaggeration, be said to-day that we are having something of an excitement. All day the streets have been teeming with rumors from the front. In the city active arrangements are being made in anticipation of an emergency, which it is confidently believed is only barely possible—not probable. The "Loyal Leaguers" are being armed and the defensive works strengthened.

The government, needing more horses immediately, are contacting all able-bodied horsemen, and especially the fast, blooded horses of the "diagonal."

Patrons are required to leave the city, and a vigilant watch is being instituted on the movements of suspected parties, who are supposed to be seeking opportunities to communicate with the enemy.

To the late accounts we still held our own at the Monocacy.

It is understood that there has been some fighting, and

our people feel confident that Gen. Wallace and the brave troops now concentrating against the enemy will render a good account of themselves.

The Rebel Mosby's Operations in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

A letter from Annandale, Va., six or eight miles west of Alexandria, says a scout of one hundred and fifty men from the Second Massachusetts and Thirtieth New York cavalry, under command of Major Forbes, went up in the vicinity of Aldie, where they met Mosby with a large force and a piece of artillery and riflemen.

Mosby charged on them and killed ten or fifteen, and captured nearly the whole party, horses and accoutrements.

On receipt of the news Colonel Lowell started off at midnight with two hundred men from the Second and Thirtieth regiments, and Captain McPherson, of the Sixteenth New York cavalry, joined him at Fairfax, when they proceeded to Aldie, where they found twenty-five wounded men and eleven dead. The dead they buried.

They scoured the country about that region, and found it was of no use to pursue Mosby, as he had twelve hours the start of them towards Upperville, where he had taken his booty.

Our party returned last evening with the wounded men of the Thirtieth New York cavalry and Second Massachusetts cavalry. Captain Mosby, of the Second Massachusetts cavalry, of Newburyport, is lying dangerously wounded at Centerville.

Thirty rebels were at Fairfax Court House yesterday.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 1864.

The Pacific mail steamer St. Louis arrived here last evening from Panama.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention have adopted articles disfranchising "disloyal" citizens, and decided not to elect State officers at the time of submitting the constitution to the people for ratification.

Arrives ship R. S. Ely, from New York.

Fresh Vegetables for the Army.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

As the soldiers all read the Herald, I would ask through its widely circulated columns that you call attention to the fact that the army can have fresh vegetables by asking for them. There have been several times dollars contributed for onions and other anti-scorbutic, by friends at home, to relieve the suffering soldier, while there are lying in store, waiting requisitions, large quantities of delicately vegetables. Uncle Sam, from the start, knows this was what the army needed, and, with a liberal heart, is ready to disburse the food. Only ask for it. By calling attention to this fact you will succeed in bringing much comfort to the soldier, and relieve the unnecessary burden of his friends at home.

MILES.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

Alphabetical Table of All the Taxes Imposed by the New Internal Revenue Law.

Large Increase in the Taxes on Spirits, Tobacco, Beer, Incomes, Manufactures, Iron, Steel, Leather, Oils.

We give below a correct and reliable table of the taxes now imposed by the Internal Revenue law, embodying all the amendments made by the Senate and by the conference committee of both houses of Congress.

The New Tax Law.

Advertisements inserted in newspapers, magazines, reviews or any other publication, on gross receipts for... 3 per cent.
Do, all receipts for, to the amount of \$500. Exempt.
Do, in newspapers, to the average circulation does not exceed 3,000 copies.

Advances in suits... Exempt.
Agents, insurance (see "Insurance Agents").
Agreements, for each sheet or piece of paper on which written, stamp duty... 6 cents.
Agreements for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement or portion thereof (see "Leases").

Alcohol, made or manufactured of spirits or materials upon which the duties imposed by this act shall have been paid, in no to be considered a manufacture.
Ale, per barrel of 31 gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately (see "Salt Liquors").

Amalgam, same as "Photography."... 5 cents.
Animal skin, per gallon... 1 cent.
Assessors, each package of the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty... 1 cent.

Do, each package of the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents, and does not exceed 50 cents, stamp duty... 2 cents.
Do, each package of the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents, and does not exceed 75 cents, stamp duty... 3 cents.

Do, exceeding 75 cents and not exceeding \$1... 4 cents.
Do, each package of the retail price or value of which exceeds \$1, for each and every 50 cents or fractional part thereof (over and above \$1) an additional stamp duty... 5 cents.

Apothecaries, under which term is included every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared, according to prescriptions of physicians, or where medicines are sold. Who-also and retail dealers who have taken out a license therefor shall not be required to take out a license as apothecary, nor shall apothecaries, who have taken out a license as such, be required to take out a license as retail dealers in liquors, in consequence of selling alcohol, license tax... \$10.

Do, when gross annual sales do not exceed \$1,000... Exempt.
Appraisement of value or damage, on each sheet or piece of paper when written, a stamp duty of... 6 cents.

Architects and Civil Engineers, under which term is included every person whose business it is to plan, design or superintend the construction of buildings or ships, or of roads, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, provided that this act shall not include a professional engineer who labors on a building, for license... \$10.

Assayers, assaying gold and silver, or either, of a value not exceeding in one year \$250,000, shall pay \$100 for each license, and \$200 when the value exceeds \$250,000 and does not exceed \$500,000, and \$500 when the value exceeds \$500,000... \$10.

Do, any person or persons, or corporation whose business it is to separate gold and silver from any other metals or minerals, or to assay with which such gold or silver or both are alloyed, combined or united, or to ascertain the quantity or the quality of gold or silver in any alloy or combination with other materials, shall be deemed an assayer. Assignment of mortgage, stamp duty same as on the original instrument... 5 per cent.

Do, of policies of insurance, do, do.
Do, Auctioneers, under which term is included every person whose business it is to offer property for sale to the highest and best bidder, for license, whose annual sales do not exceed \$10,000... \$10.

Do, do, whose sales exceed \$10,000... \$20.
Auction sales of goods, real estate, merchandise, articles and things, including all sales of stocks, bonds and other securities, on gross amount of sales... 1 per cent.

Awnings, made of cotton, flax or hemp, or paper, of either, for other material... 5 per cent.
Do, the sewing of the material whether belonging to the employer, who the cloth or material is from which made was imported or has been subject to and paid a duty, taxed only on the increased value... 5 per cent.

Bags, made of cotton, flax or hemp, or paper, of either, for other material... 5 per cent.
Do, the sewing of, same as "Awnings."

Band iron (see "Iron").
Banks, on average amount of deposits, each month... 1-16 of 1 per cent.
Do, on average amount of deposits, each month... 1-16 of 1 per cent.

Do, on average amount of capital of any bank, association, company, or corporation, or person engaged in the business of banking, beyond the amount invested in United States bonds each month... 1-16 of 1 p. a.

Do, on the average amount of the capital, and upon any amount of such circulation beyond the average amount of the circulation that has been issued or the six months preceding July 1, 1864, additional tax of... 1-16 of 1 p. a.

Banks, on all dividends... 1-16 of 1 p. a.
Banks, not making dividends, on profits... 5 per cent.

Banks, savings, that have no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and issuing the same for the use of their depositors, and which do not have other business of banking, shall not be liable to pay for a license as banks... \$100.

Bank checks, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatever, drawn on any bank, banker or trust company, or for any sum exceeding two dollars drawn upon any other person or persons, company or corporations, at sight or on demand... 2 cents.

Bankers, using a capital not exceeding \$50,000, for every additional \$10,000 in excess of \$50,000... \$20.
Bankers—Every person, firm, or company, or any incorporated or other bank, having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money, or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned in advance of the receipt of bills of exchange or promissory notes are required for discount or sale, shall be regarded as bankers.

Do, having banks, except such as have no fixed capital and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and issuing the same, and who do not have other business of banking, shall not be liable to pay for a license as bankers... \$100.

Bar iron (see "Iron").
Barges, on gross receipts... 3 1/2 per cent.

Bellows, of any kind... 5 cents.
Billboards, kept for use, for each table... \$10.

Billboards, for use for each table... \$10.
Bills of exchange (foreign), the acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn or purporting to have been drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, shall, before being cashed or accepted, the same, place thereon a stamp indicating the duty.

Do, drawn in, but payable out of the United States, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.

Do, do, if drawn in any of the following countries, in each of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (foreign)... 20 cents.